SAPTA. We fully support all SAPTA. Within SAPTA, we have had a bilateral discussion with Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. I hope that we would be able to take a set of decisions by the end of this month. But that would require decision-making at the Government level. But I hope, Sir, when we announce the new policy or changes to the policy on the 31st March, we will take care of the demands of Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are interested in globalisation. I am not sure whether the United States is interested in it because they are imposing all kinds of non-tariff barriers. You must be aware of it. The Minister has mentioned about the anti-dumping laws. The experience with the East-Asian countries is that the U. S. used this anti-dumping laws to harass them first and then force them to sign a document for voluntary export restraint so that only a certain number of units can be sold, not more than that. They have been doing it with the East-Asian countries. I understand that with our pure steel, they are also trying the same trick. First, they have started imposing anti-dumping law against us on pure steel. They would probably force us to go in for voluntary export restraint.

Another non-tariff barrier which they are imposing, as you know, is related to eco-labelling. They are now specifying the environmental standards which have been worked out by the companies in their own countries; and are not all owing our exports into their country. Recently, Sayas of Jaipur have been discouraged from exports on a flimsy environmental grounds. The point I am making is that whether the Minister is taking any steps to ensure that such non-traiff barriers which are severely discriminating against the Third World countries exports, particularly non-tariff barrier against our country do not remain. If there is globalisation, then, let there be a level playing field so that we are not discriminated against.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I will be glad to answer the question, if you think that it arises out of the main question. It does not. Since my hon. friend, for whom I have great respect, has raised a very pertinent issue. I will answer. There are non-tariff barriers which hurt our exports. One of them is anti-dumping. The other is ecological and environmental standards. We are conscious of them. We will not accept any voluntary export restraints. We will support every exporter who wishes to challenge an anti-dumping duty levied on him by going through the quasi-judicial procedure in that country. I have offered support to exporters in the form of legal assistance and technical assistance. Our Embassies and missions will support them. But the world is a cruel world. We have to live in this cruel world and fight these tendencies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 87.

*87 The Questioner (Chaudhary Harmohan Singh) was absent. For answer wide Col. .... .. infra.

Operating temperature at Dankuni Coal Complex

*88. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:
SHRIMATI CHANDRA KALA PANDEY:†

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 714 given in the Rajya Sabha on 12-12-94. and state:

(a) whether the designed operating temparature in the vertical continuous retorts at Dankuni Coal Complex is around 1350 degree centigrade, if so, whether the same comes in the range of low temperature carbonisation plant;

(b) the designed product range (including bi-products) with quailty and quantity of Dankuni Complex as per the original project report and the present production against each item alongwith the variation in product quality, if any.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shrimati Chandra Kala Pandey.

(c) the range of specific gravity of tar produced in Dankuni complex as against the designed specific gravity and whether the variation is within the permissible level;

(d) if not, what action is being taken to achieve the designed norm; and

(e) what are the reasons for lower temperature operation than the designed profile which has been cited as the reason for lower specific gravity of tar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) As per design the normal temperature range to be maintained at various passes of the retorts varies from 1100 degrees to 1350 degrees calcius. This temperature range is beyond the traditionally accepted temperature range for "low temperature carbonisation process.

(b) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*See* below).

Statement

(b) The designed parameters of the product pattern alongwith their actual production during the current financial year 1994–95 (April, 94 to February, 95) are given in the Statement. (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The specific gravity of tar as per design is 1.077. The actual specific gravity of tar being produced ranges between 1.03 to 1.04. However, this variation does not affect the quality of the end products as on permissible variation was defined in the project report.

(e) In actual practice it has been observed that high temperature operation is leading to fusion of coal ash causing clinker formation at the bottom of the retorts. As such, the retorts are presently being operated at lower temperature than that specified in the design. This helps in avoiding clinker formation and results in smooth operation of the retorts but the specific gravity of far being produced is somewhat lower than the designed specific gravity.

Statement

Annexure

Item	Designed Production Pattern		Actual Production (April'94 – February' 95) (11 Months)	
	Quantity	Quality as per PR/ Expected	Quantity (For 11 Months)	Quality
1	2	3	4	5
1. Cilcoke (tonnes)	298732	*Moisture:* 4—7%, Ash : 25 –30%, V.M. : 3—5%, Size 13-75 MM	72280	*Moisture* : 5—8%, Ash : 25—35%, V.M. : 5—7%, Size + 25MM to 80MM
2. Cokefines (tonnes)	52718	Size 13 MM, Moisture : 4—7%	17973	Size : 25 MM, Moisture : 5—7% Ash : 28 –34%, V.M. : 5 –7%
3. Co fines (tonnes)	83780	Moisture : 4—7%, Ash : 18—25%	233976	

1	2	3	4	5
4. Gas (Million therm)	33	OO2 : 2–5 4%, 02:1%C.H1–3% N M 3 CO : 9–18%; 47–54%, CH : 23–26%, 2 4 3 N : 3–9%, C.V.: 4700K/CAL/NM (Gross)2	6.54	CO2 : 4–6%, 02:0 4–0 8%,CH: 1.5–5%, CO : 15–18%, NM H : 46–52%, CH : 15–22% 2 4 N : 4–6%, CV : 4100–200K. CAI NM 2
5. Light Oil (tonnes)	3550	Sp: Gr. : 0.80–0.84, Gross CV: 10,000–10500K. Cal/kg. Moisture: Traces Dist. : 95% below 170C	95 KL	Sp. Gr.: 0.83–0 84, Gross CV: more than 10,000 KCal/kg. Moisture : Traces. Dist.: 90%@ Below 170°C
6. Neutral Oil/ middle oil (tonnes)	6000	Sp. Gr. 0.9–0.96, Gross CV : 10,000–10,400, Moisture : Traces Dist. 95%, Between 170–270°C.	119	Sp. Gr. : 0 93–0.95, Gross CV : 10.000–10.400, Moisutre: Trace Dist. 80–82%@ Between 170–2700 °C.
7. Heavy Oil (tonnes)	7250	Sp. Gr.: 0.95–1.05. Gross CV: 10,000–10,400, Moisture : Traces. Dist. 70–76%, Between : 270–360°C.	211	Sp. Gr. : 0.97,–0 98 Gr. CV : Around 10,000 Moist Traces, Dist. 75%@ Between 270–380° C.
8. Pitch (tonnes)	12000	Sp. Gr. : 1 0–1 2, Soft point : 60–70 °C. Gross CV: 8800–9000 K. Cal/Kg. Ash : 0–5–1.5%.	422	Sp. Gr.: 1 0–1.2, Gross CV: 8800–9000. Softening Point Around 80° C.
9. Phenol (tonnes)	500	As per IS:538 (1968)	Nil	
10. O–Cresol (tonnes)	175	As per IS:540 (1968)	Nil	
11. M–P Cresols (tonnes)	500	As per IS:540 (1968)	Nil	
12. Xylenols (tonnes)	650	Dist. Rango: 200–225°C.	Nil	
13. High Boiling Tar Acids (tonnes)	500	Derk Liquid : Moisture: 0.3%. 0 Dist. Range: 220–280C.	Nil	
14. Amonium Sulphate (tonnes)	5550	Moisture : 1%, Nitrogen : 20.6%, Free Acid : 0.026%	Nil	
15. Sulpher (tonnes)	580	Wet Sulphur sludg containing around 49% sulphur and 50% Moisture with tracesof of other Chemicals.	50	More or less similar t column no. (3).
16. Calcium Carbonate	5620	Moisture 15–25%, Sodium Hydroxide 2–3% Cal. Carbonate (Dry basis) 90–95%.	50	More or less similar to column no. (3).
17. Crude Tar (tonnes)			11591	Sp. Gr. : 1.02–1 0 Moisture : 2–5%.

श्रीमती चन्द्रकला पांडेय : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगी कि इस प्रश्न का लिखित जवाब उन्होंने क्यों नहीं दिया है? प्रश्न के भाग "क" का लिखित जवाब क्यों नहीं आया है ?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the answer to part (a) of the question is within the permissible rules. If I read the answer to the questions from (b) to (e), then, it will infringe the rule. That is why I have made the answers in two parts.

श्रीमती चन्द्रकला पांडेय : महोदय, मेरा दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न यह है कि जब हाइ-टेंपरेचर मे समस्यायें पैदा हो रही हैं, तो इन समस्याओं को...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

Written Answers to Questions

Reconstitution of Tobacco Board

*81. SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tobacco Board is to be re-constituted shortly;

(b) if so, whether growers from West Godavari district and East Godavari district will be considered for representation;

(c) whether there is a demand to enhance the activities of the Tobacco Board so as to help farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The appointment of 11 official members and one elected members of the Rajya Sabha has already been notified. Ten members representing growers, dealers, manufacturers, exporters and experts in agricultural economics/tobacco marketing, two members on rotation basis of the Governments of tobacco growing states other than Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat and two members from the Lok Sabha have yet to be appointed to the Board.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Suggestions have been received in regard to:—

(i) bringing of Non-Virginia tobacco under the purview of the Board.

(ii) enhancing production targets for FCV tobacco in Karnataka, increased supply of fertilizer and pesticides at subsidised rates, coverage of tobacco under crop insurance scheme, adoption of measures for Welfare of growers and promotion of export.

Importof Edible Oil under OGL

*83. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed import of edible oil under OGL;

(b) whether Government have made any estimate of production of edible oil before allowing imports of edible oil under OGL;

(c) whether it is a fact that the edible oil import will not ensure any realistic benefit to Indian consumers; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) Keeping in view the demand and supply position import of all edible oils excluding Coconut Oil, Palm Kernel Oil, RBD Palm Oil and RBD Palm Stearin has been permitted freely vide Ministry of Commerce Notification No. 54(RE)/92—97 dated 1-3-1995, copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. Besides augmenting the availability of edible oils to the consumer, competition from imported edible oils will ensure that domestic prices do not rise beyond the landed prices of the imported oils, inclusive of customs duty.